

THOUGHT FOR TODAY—He said they that were serious in ridiculous matters would be ridiculous in serious matters.—Plutarch (A.D. 46-120.)

On Missing Boats

Apparently the Herald "missed the boat" last week when it asked in an editorial that city and school officials maintain a reasonable limit on convention trips.

It turns out, to our surprise, that attending conventions throughout the nation is considered by some to be a fringe benefit for underpaid officials.

"Editorial writers seem to forget," Mayor Albert Isen pointed out during Tuesday's council meeting, that city officials take a lot of time away from their business to serve the city "for a pittance." And conventions take time, too, he indicated, but they're worth it.

"You should see the national stature Torrance is gaining at these meetings," he emphasized.

Other councilmen pointed out that topics of discussions at the conventions covered points with which the city is deeply concerned, such as transportation, traffic problems, and finances.

Anyway, having expressed their pro-convention policies, the councilmen voted authorization for anyone who cared to attend the 36th annual American Municipal Government Congress in Denver, Colo., to be held Nov. 29 to Dec. 2.

The representatives are going to talk about traffic and transportation. And the money it will cost to get a sizeable Torrance delegation there would probably pay for a modern, four-way traffic control signal at one of the city's "horse and buggy" intersections.

Law in Action

False Confessions

Every rule of evidence goes back to some injustice which the rule seeks to remedy.

Take confessions. A couple of years ago, a man confessed killing his wife and got sent up for life. The other day another man confessed to the same murder, and clearly proved the husband's innocence.

The governor pardoned the husband.

So, before a California court will "admit" a confession in evidence, the district attorney first has to show that someone did commit the crime charged. (The corpus delicti.)

The courts of appeal may reverse convictions based upon forced confessions.

In one case, an officer made a superstitious man view a victim's body; in another, a drug addict got no narcotics until he "confessed." In both cases the courts upset the convictions.

Appellate courts have also held that forced confessions were denials of "due process" of law. Some of these cases involved starving a prisoner to make him confess, or keeping another from talking with his lawyer, friends or relatives; or questioning still another for hours on end.

Under California law officers must bring arrested persons before a judge without unnecessary delay.

Under a 1959 law, California allows a prisoner one telephone call to a lawyer, a friend, or a relative, as soon as he is arrested and brought to jail or a police station and booked.

My Neighbors



"Eureka... I've found it! ... The last hiding place for another hidden tax!"

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- 1-Flying mammal
- 2-Musical organization
- 3-Macaw
- 11-Time zone by Ptolemy
- 12-Pitcher
- 13-Direction
- 15-Nutty
- 17-Be ill
- 18-Preposition
- 20-A form
- 21-New respect
- 22-Openwork fabric
- 23-Above
- 25-Skill
- 26-Rabbit
- 27-Free of
- 28-Southwestern Indian
- 29-River island
- 30-Synonym for fallurium
- 31-Inflection
- 32-Confusion
- 33-Before
- 34-Identified particle
- 37-Mohammed's name
- 38-Reach across
- 40-Procession
- 41-Former Russian ruler
- 42-Pond
- 43-Poet
- 44-Chinese deity
- 46-Inlet
- 47-Peetle
- 48-Pat
- 49-Whimsical
- 51-Whimsical
- 52-Whimsical
- 53-Whimsical
- 54-Whimsical
- 55-Whimsical

DOWN

- 1-Tentative
- 2-Each
- 3-Note of scale
- 4-Late
- 14-Carry
- 16-Swiss river
- 19-Fronton
- 21-Recluse
- 22-Burmese demon
- 23-Worthless
- 24-Font
- 25-Devoiced
- 26-Strike
- 28-Caoutchouc tree
- 29-Girl's name
- 31-Sea eagle
- 32-Dawn
- 33-A state goddess
- 34-A state (abbr.)
- 35-Title of respect
- 36-Dine
- 37-Clever
- 38-Hurried
- 39-Danger
- 40-Turkish
- 41-Scottish cap
- 42-Three-toed sloth
- 44-At this place
- 46-Communist
- 47-Man's nickname
- 48-Rodent
- 49-Guido's high note
- 50-Three-toed sloth
- 51-Symbol for nickel
- 53-Bone

Dist. by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

He'll Harmonize With Us—



Effects of Steel Strike Reach Other Industries

By REYNOLDS KNIGHT

The effects of the steel strike will continue to be felt long after the men in the mills are back at work.

The strike had little impact on industrial production in the third quarter; big users like the automobile manufacturers were well inventoried as they started turning out new models.

But going into the fourth quarter, auto assembly lines bogged down for lack of steel. Dealers find themselves unable to promise delivery at a time when many buyers, intrigued by new-car gadgetry, come into the market. The construction industry is now feeling the hurt, too, with shortages of boilers, water heaters, nails and structural steel.

But the long-term effects could be even more serious. Crude steel production in six European nations hit a record 5.5 million tons in September, up a half-million tons from August and almost 10 per cent above a year ago. Canadian mills are operating near capacity. Red China claimed it produced more steel during the first nine months of 1959 than in all of 1958. Other countries are putting in their first plants, looking toward self-sufficiency. All this adds up to an increasingly tough fight for the United States to battle for world sales.

The nation's ceramic tile manufacturers are trying to pry open new markets with architect's T-squares.

John C. Sparks, president of the Tile Council of America, recently announced plans for a campaign to publicize the essential role of architects in all types of construction. His industry believes that if ceramic tile is to be used creatively it must be, in large part, through the efforts of architects. The Tile Council is composed of manufacturers who produce more than 90 per cent of the ceramic tile made in this country.

Sparks told 500 members of the Tile Contractor's Assn. of America in Chicago recently that the new program would also serve to better acquaint architects as well as the general public with the superior features of ceramic tile made in this country. Domestic tile makers are "in serious jeopardy from unlimited importations," Sparks said.

Sparks pointed out that his group is supporting scholarship programs among 19 architectural institutions in this country. The plan operates at a group of schools for an interval of at least three years and then moves to another group, until all institutions are covered.

Good news for the fat man: One manufacturer is making shoelaces of a textured yarn that will remain tied until the wearer wants to remove his shoes. . . . An electric home peeler for fruits and vegetables — the one kitchen utensil not in existence that a survey of housewives reported they would most like to have — is now on the market. . . . Plastic duck decoys that are inflatable have a tough, flexible hide that sheds water like a real duck.

In their competition for a major share of the TV audience at any given time this season, sponsors are attracting viewers with the most varied headline fare in the history of the ad-and-enter-a-few-seasons-ago one "name" was enough to garner a top Trendex rating for an advertiser, today's spectaculars must have several stars.

Fortunately, kings and queens of the stage, movies and the night club circuit are ready and willing to perform on TV at the drop of a hat — if that hat contains a sizeable bundle of U.S. currency. Result: "all-star bills" such as the upcoming "Give My Regards to Broadway."

This spectacular, designed to promote holiday sales of Sheaffer PFM pens for men and Lady Sheaffer pens for women, will star Jimmy Durante, Jane Powell, Eddie Hodges, and Ray Bolger. A few seasons ago any one of the four would have "made" a show. Today, Sheaffer says it's still seeking additional names for this special that will be seen on Sunday evening, Dec. 6, over the NBC network in the U.S. and the CBC network in Canada.

The number of small aircraft has risen sharply in recent years, while airport space for light planes continues to dwindle. Industry sources estimate privately owned light planes now total about 106,000, and the number is growing by 6000 to 7000 a year.

The number of air fields suited for light craft has shrunk by 12,000, or 10 per cent, during the past two years. Many airport operators have sold out to housing developers. If this trend continues, industry officials fear it may cut into sales of small planes.

Another concern: In recent years the military has taken away about 37 per cent of the air space allotted to light craft.

With amateur musicians — who outnumber the pros 100 to 1 — growing at the rate of 350,000 or more a year, musical instruments sales are expected to top a half-billion dollars this year, vs. \$90 million in 1941. . . . Teenage credit cards, with a \$50 maximum for youngsters 14 and over, are being tested by a mail-order house in 18 of its stores. . . . Parlor car type service, with oversized swivel seats, recorded music and taped descriptions of historical spots along the way, will be tried on buses operating between Boston and New York and Washington and Richmond.

and I Quote

"Giving up a habit takes half as much effort as you think — and twice as much effort as you want to expend." — Herbert Shelley Good.

"A budget is something that tells you two weeks in advance why your are going to go broke in two weeks." — Art Linkletter.

"Hard work is still important in becoming successful — but it runs second to a knowledge of the tax laws." — Mort Lawrence.



ON MOVIE SET . . . Ann Landers, whose human relations column appears each Sunday and Thursday in the Herald, stops to talk to women prop handlers for a movie being filmed in Moscow. Miss Landers has written a 12-part series on her experiences in Russia which is being brought exclusively to readers of this area by the Herald.

Ann Landers in Russia

People's Court Gets Crowded Home Spats

(This is the fourth of a series of 12 articles by the author of America's most popular human relations column.)

By ANN LANDERS

MOSCOW — An American teen-ager once described home as the place where half of the family waits until the other half gets back with the car.

This, of course, is a lame joke as well as a gross exaggeration. To most Americans, home is the core of their existence. It means roots and security.

To the average Russian, home is a crowded, nerve-shredding place where one is forced to eat and sleep. Privacy is a precious commodity which must be found elsewhere.

A TEEN-AGE Russian girl wouldn't dream of entertaining her boy friend in the living room. Chances are that her grandmother is asleep on the couch, her small brother is in a crib in the corner, and the family laundry is strung across the living room. And, it's a fairly safe bet that four adults and three children are also seated in that living room reading a newspaper, playing chess or watching TV.

So what does the Russian teen-ager do? She and her boy friend go to the park where he serenades her with a guitar or an accordion. Alternatively, they go to a movie, to a youth club dance, to a concert. Or — they simply go for a long walk.

The older generation is forced outside, too. Russia is a nation of strollers and bench sitters. Even on sub-zero evenings there's rarely an available bench in Gorky Park which is called "The Park of Culture and Rest."

EVERY WRITING desk at the post office is occupied until late at night. The theater, moviehouses, circus, ballet, opera, and sports events are all well attended. Factories sponsor night school classes and social events.

Political clubs are popular because they offer away-from-home sociability. Almost any alternative is better than sitting in a crowded room trying to read over a three-way conversation, a crying baby or a blasting radio or TV program.

The acute housing shortage has been in the making a long time. The Soviet government inherited this monstrous headache from the Czarist regime. After the revolution of 1917 a new government which promised to build housing projects, chose instead to put every Kopeck into heavy industry. And then came the war of 1941. Thirty million Russians were bombed out and left homeless.

STATISTICS ON the degree of overcrowding are not made public. But one need only walk into the entranceway of an apartment building and count the family names over a

single bell. The information is there for the looking. I did a great deal of looking — and counting, checking ramshackle pre-revolutionary buildings as well as recently completed apartment houses. The results of my personal survey indicated an average of three families to one apartment.

Each family has one bedroom. Curtains sometimes separate the beds. A common kitchen is used in shifts unless friendly families wish to cook together and eat together. One bathroom serves three families. Neighborhood bath-houses help to alleviate the bathroom problem.

The common living room is sometimes used as a combination dining room. I asked a waiter in the Metropole Hotel how he managed under the communal living setup. "We are lucky," he said, "out neighbors are friendly and cooperative. But most people have one kind of trouble or another."

THE VARIETY of troubles the waiter was referring to provided me with a full afternoon of listening when I visited the People's Court. Typical complaints:

"Mrs. Erinovitch cooks cabbage every night for spite because she knows my husband doesn't like the smell. . . ."

"Mr. Seminoroff peeks behind the curtains when my young daughters are undressing. . . ."

"The Nerodnovas get drunk and fight all the time. We haven't had a good night's sleep in months. My husband cannot do his job in the medical laboratory without rest. . . ."

THE HOUSING shortage inevitable has hatched a multitude of moral problems — including incest.

Overcrowding living conditions have kept the birth rate down in the face of the government's frantic efforts to encourage larger families.

Immediately after the war a campaign was launched to glorify motherhood.

Millions of men had been killed and disabled and the low birth rate was a cause for major concern.

"A CHILD IS the greatest contribution a woman can make to the state," the regime proclaimed. Medals, bonuses, complete layettes, larger apartments and vacations in the country were offered as incentives.

The program was not as effective as the government had hoped. The authorities had to face the fact that too many women between 18 and 35 were dying at the hands of quack abortionists and others were being butchered and left sterile.

In November of 1955 the Soviet officials took a bold step. Abortions were legalized for married and unmarried women alike.

AN EMPLOYEE of a Moscow hotel whom I will call Tanya said, "I have had two abor-

tions in the last three years and am not ashamed to admit it. We have three children and we don't want any more."

"How does a woman go about getting an abortion?"

"It is simple, like having a tooth extracted, but you must go within the first three months or they will refuse to operate."

"What is the procedure?"

"YOU MUST GO to the clinic in your district, have an interview with the obstetrician who recites automatically the glories of motherhood and tries to talk you out of it. You tell him you are determined and he gives you a pink slip and schedules you for surgery. The operation and surgery are free and you get three weeks off with pay."

Factory newspapers are a popular outlet for expressions of opinions. Legalized abortions touched off a controversy which raged for months.

An anti-abortionist wrote in the house organ for a tire factory: "The war killed off millions of Russian men who otherwise would have produced children for the New Order. And now women who CAN bring children into the world are encouraged — yes, even assisted — in evading their moral and patriotic duty."

A VOICE supporting legalized abortion said: "At last — an enlightened approach to a critical problem! Last year my wife almost lost her life at the hands of a quack-abortionist. I pleaded with her to have the baby, but she said she'd rather die than bring a third child into our one-room apartment."

Russia's housing problem, reasonably enough, has created a serious health problem. The incidence of tuberculosis is high in Russia. Fatalities resulting from infectious diseases are led only by heart disease and cancer.

The Asiatic flu epidemic which hit Moscow hard in 1957 reached panic proportions. Isolation was recommended by doctors, but crowded quarters made this virtually impossible.

THE SOCIOLOGICAL problems produced by the housing shortage are devastating. Young couples wait years to marry because they can find no place to live. Eleanora, my interpreter, an attractive girl of 22, has been engaged to a 26-year-old engineer for three years.

"We cannot be married for at least two more years. It will take that long to get an apartment," she said.

"And how do you feel about this?" I asked her.

With no sign of rancor or bitterness she replied, "Things are better today for the people than they have ever been. The government is doing its best." And then she added, "I will wait — like everyone else. I am a Russian — and Russians are patient people."

(Copyright, 1959, Field Enterprises, Inc.)